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## Weekly War News Digest

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

### DEFECTIVE EYES CAUSE MANY MEN FIRST PASSED TO BE REJECTED AT CAMPS

Examination of the records of 10,000 men passed for military service by local boards and then rejected by camp surgeons show that nearly 22 per cent of the final rejections were caused by defective eyes.

Teeth were responsible for 8.50 per cent; hernia, 7.47 per cent; ear, 5.94 per cent; heart disease, 5.87 per cent; tuberculosis, 5.37 per cent.

Attempts to evade military duty by deception regarding physical condition were very few.

### GERMAN NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIER'S WIFE

The Committee on Public Information has made the following translation of an article appearing in the Bremer Buerger-Zeitung:

"A soldier's wife who had gathered wood in the common forest of Waldkirch, near Freiburg in Breisgau, was sentenced for the offence in the following terms:

"Mrs. Clara Ganter, on June 13, 1917, has removed from the common forest of Waldkirch, Sec. I 23, one fagot of dry fir twigs of the value of 10 pfennig. In punishment thereof she is sentenced to a fine of 1 mark and one day's imprisonment."

"The husband of the culprit has been for three years at the front, she herself has four small children to support in the direst poverty. Similar reports of punishment should be reported in greater numbers. Our bureaucracy understands how to employ this period of shortage of wood and coal on a large scale for the benefit of the treasury."

### AMERICAN FORCES NOW SIX TIMES AS LARGE AS IN SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

There were 1,428,650 enlisted men and 110,865 officers in the United States army at the opening of 1918, more than one and a half times as large as any force ever before mobilized by this nation, according to a statement by Secretary of War Baker.

During the war with Spain the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army in the field and in training now is practically six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war.

About 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life in the two series of training camps, nearly eight times as many as the number of officers in the regular army April 1, 1917.

### 75,000 COLORED MEN CALLED INTO ARMY BY SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

Eight per cent of the 9,586,508 men registered under the selec-

tive service law are colored. Of these nearly 209,000 have been called and more than 75,000 have been certified for service.

Out of every 100 colored men called, 36 were certified for service and 64 were rejected, exempted or discharged, while out of every 100 white citizens called, 25 were certified for service.

Haiti has forbidden the export of foodstuffs to countries at war with the United States and countries associated with them in the war.

The Italian wheat crop for 1917 was 30 per cent below the average.

The year 1917 established new high production records for corn, oats, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco, beans and onions.

A second training camp will be held at Porto Rico, starting February 1. The attendance of 400 will be selected from citizens and residents of Porto Rico.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

### Thrift-Spending and Spend-Thrift.

By Ellis Parker Butler.

Peter Patriot had a penny. Sammy Slacker had a cent.

Peter put his penny in his pocket until he had twenty-five and then he bought a Thrift Stamp.

Thus Peter had saved twenty-five cents for himself; he had loaned twenty-five cents to the government; he had permitted the government to buy twenty-five cents worth of goods or services to win the war; he had helped business, himself, and his country. He was Peter Patriot.

Sammy Slacker spent his cent for some silly, insignificant stuff—sweets or something—and saved nothing, did not help the government and was simply selfish Sammy Slacker.

Peter's purchase paves paths to permanent prosperity; Sammy's silly spending signifies sorrow some day.

Moral—Buy War Savings Stamps.

### DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Four in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

See Clubbing List.

## Morning Musicals In Manhattan.

Morning musicals at the hotels bring out the smartest of daytime apparel. The fur trimmed wraps and gowns make such lavish use of the various pelts that the woolen or satin material is so subordinate that it might rather be described as the trimming. A coat dress of brown duvetyn trimmed in beaver had a cape of the fur that hugged the shoulders in true Victorian fashion at a Ritz musical.

### Vivid Color Contrasts.

It was noticeable that dark suits or coat dresses were usually relieved by some bright dash of clear color, introduced in an original way.

Sometimes it was only a vivid lining that showed at the edge of a coat or the small scarf ends finishing the belt were faced with color, but always the contrast is used discreetly, and not overdone.

A black satin suit with trimmings of black fox was worn with a black satin turban and trim embroidered face veil, and the contrast furnished by a bag of American Beauty satin all done in tiny ruffles.

Sometimes it was a scarlet hat, in turban shape, that set off a sombre costume. Satin hats are decidedly faddish in both black and color, and satin suits that are lavishly fur trimmed are much in evidence.



McCall Design

### Spring Modes.

In the modes shown for southern wear advance spring types may be studied. Tailored dresses are made of combinations of serge with satin, foulard and crepe chiffon. Hats have a way of matching knitting bags, and no material is too elegant or elaborate for the making of this new indispensable appurtenance.

Sweaters exploit the brightest colors, especially vivid green, and are made in slip-on styles with plain V necks like a soldier's sweater. Tweed sport suits in blues, yellows, pinks and reds are made up in sporty styles with Norfolk jackets that differ only in having added fulness in the pelum. Not that anyone dons spring things here where temperatures demand every bit of fur one can compass, but women are always interested in the trend

of style, and usually plan ahead, especially if they are good managers.

Opportunities for remodeling a frock or suit, or for using up an odd length of material are many and no combination is too unusual to be smart if taste rules the making. Often a between time hat does yeoman's service at odd intervals for more than the current season, and is a good investment. Short lengths of brocade make distinctive trimmings for hats or dresses, or go a long way toward the building of handsome bags. Marked down garments of really fine materials are useful for many occasions, especially the type of dressy afternoon gown that goes anywhere. Beautiful coats are to be had now at the price of ordinary ones, and furs at remarkable reductions for thoroughly reliable skins made in imported styles.

I saw lovely coats of fur soft and flexible as satin at Shayne's lately that would be an acquisition to any outfit with surprisingly reasonable markings, and capes, stoles and seas that would adorn any costume proportionately low. A black fox set, soft and glossy and becoming as only fox can be, showed all the grace that has come to be associated with these animal models.

Patent Leather Fixings. Patent leather oxfords are the favorite footwear of the moment, patent leather purses and bags, especially the big "week end" types are things desired, and patent leather hats are very smartly worn for both fair and foul weather, with sport clothes or with ordinary tailored things.

VERONA CLARKE.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

### Keep Your Liberty Bond

The Liberty Bond is a government bond, as good a bond as the government has ever issued. Just as safe. Just as reliable.

Don't forget this. Not that in all its history the government has never defaulted one of its bonds. There is no better security on earth. It is as good as a greenback, so far as its safety is concerned.

It pays you four per cent interest annually, just as much as you can get for your greenback at any savings bank. And its face value will never shrink.

There have been times when government bonds went below par, just as in recent months Liberty Bonds have sold below par. But there was never any valid reason why they should have done so.

And they never stayed there so very long at a time.

Since the war of 1812 there has never been an issue of United States bonds that failed to go above par. Some dropped below for a time but they always rose again.

## Save for Uncle Sam—and Yourself

Thrift Stamps Will Help Win the War and Start You to Prosperity

Five per cent bonds due in 1865 sold at 127 in 1863.

Six per cent bonds due in 1881 sold at 123 in 1873.

Four per cent bonds due in 1907 sold at 130 in 1889.

Another four per cent issue due in 1925 sold at 139 in 1901.

Two per cent bonds due in 1930 went to \$109.

And the day is coming when these Liberty Bonds will sell above par. Where the government bonds went below par there was always just one reason. Someone needed money quickly. In order to get it bonds were offered on the market for whatever price they would bring. This happened usually in tight money periods. With normal conditions they went back to normal values.

Loss is impossible upon a government bond investment. Back of these bonds is all the wealth of the nation, something more than \$250,000,000,000. Every dollar of this wealth can be taxed by the government for the redemption of its bonds.

So long as there is a United States its bonds will be the best investment on earth. No other country is so rich; no other has such security back of its bonds.

Don't sell your Liberty Bonds. Keep them. You will be rewarded by having the price equal and exceed what you paid for them.

### NOT SUBJECT TO REFERENDUM

Action of Ohio Legislature on National Prohibition is Final.

Columbus, Ohio.—The impression is given out by the liquor press of Ohio that if the state legislature ratifies the National Prohibition amendment, its action will be made the subject of a state-wide referendum and that should the legislature ratify the amendment and a state-wide vote should oppose Prohibition, the action of the legislature would be void. This claim is made on the theory that any action of the Ohio legislature may be made the subject of the referendum.

It is apparent this position is wrong. The Constitution of Ohio cannot infringe on the Constitution of the United States, and the Federal Constitution expressly says that "Amendments to this Constitution . . . shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states."

Hon. W. B. Wheeler, General Counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, quoted the above from the Constitution of the United States, and asserts that any action taken through a referendum after the legislature has ratified the amendment would be void.

Drunkennes and Insanity. London.—(Special.)—Insanity decreases as drunkenness decreases. This is true in the United States and it is also true in other countries. Official figures show that England is becoming more sane as she becomes more sober. In 1916 convictions for drunkenness were the lowest recorded for nearly 50 years. Last year these convictions totaled 84,191 against 135,828 in 1915.

The number of insane persons in England and Wales last year was also the lowest for 50 years, showing a decrease of 3,159 compared with the number in 1915.

Value of Prohibition. Washington, D. C.—Official recognition of the economic value of Prohibition is contained in a letter sent out from the office of the Controller of Currency, in which statement is made that "with the higher wages paid to workmen and with the larger return to capital, the savings of the people, despite the high cost of living, have increased enormously. The growth of Prohibition has stimulated thrift and helped materially increase savings deposits."

READ OUR... CLUBBING OFFERS.

## TO DECORATE FARMERS FOR CORN WETS



First members to be elected to the 100-bushel Corn Club of Ohio. These men produced an average of over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre on 10 acres when reduced to a moisture content of 20 per cent. (1) E. L. Johnson, Painesville, raised an average of 100.65 bushels; (2) E. J. Riggs, Gallopis, 101.14 bushels; (3) R. E. Simmonds, Cleves, 102.64 bushels.

### FEATURE OF FARMERS' WEEK

Buckeye corn boy champions barely out of knee breeches will have to share honors in corn production with their elders at Farmers' Week to be held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, from January 28 to February 1.

The farmers in the accompanying picture raised an average of over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre on 10 acres. All yields were reduced to a moisture content of 20 per cent. As a reward for their achievement, they will be elected to membership in the 100-Bushel Corn Club of Ohio (formed by the Ohio State University) and will be presented with a medal. The presentation will form a part of the regular sessions of Farmers' Week.

War food and labor problems will receive much attention during the week's program. In order that the last word in agricultural information may be available, agriculturists from a large number of the different state agricultural colleges and experiment stations will be present. Prominent among them will be G. C. Grosman, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, who will not only tell of current Canadian farm problems and the means taken to solve them, but will bring a message of counsel to Buckeye farmers.

This year, as usual, a dozen of the large state agricultural societies will be held during the week. Among them will be the Ohio State Dairymen's Association, the Ohio State Horticultural Society, the Ohio Vegetable Growers' Association, the Ohio Nurserymen's Association, the Ohio Rural Life Association, the Ohio Bee Keepers' Association, the Ohio State Forestry Society, the Ohio Seed Improvement Association, Ohio state farmers' institute, and various livestock breeders' associations.

Ham and Bacon Show. In order to stimulate the home production of meat, a ham and bacon show will be held for the first time. Prizes of \$12, \$8 and \$5 will be offered as first, second and third premiums, respectively, for hams and bacon. In addition, the two first prize winners will be awarded pure-bred pigs. All meat submitted for entry must be home cured, and no person will be allowed to show more than one ham or side of bacon. A written description of the method of treatment and curing will be required of the exhibitors. All exhibits will be returned, except those winning first place. No fee for entry will be charged. All meat is to be consigned prepaid to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University, so that it will arrive in Columbus not later than January 28.

The livestock program this year promises to be of special interest. Monday will be sheep day; Tuesday, swine day; Wednesday, horse day; Thursday, beef cattle day; and Friday, meat day.

State Corn Show on Program. The Ohio State Corn Show this year promises to be bigger than ever. It will be held in the Armory at the University and will have more space for exhibits than ever before. W. F. Bruce, secretary, Ohio State University, Columbus, is receiving a large number of applications for entries.

The program for women has also been carefully prepared. Food and clothing lectures and demonstrations, household labor-saving devices and child welfare will be taken up. Household problems developed by the war will receive special attention. A number of exhibits including one on Red Cross work will be shown.

### WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW

How Saloons Affect Repopulation of Trumbull County's Children's Home.

Warren, O.—(Special.)—In the 27 years in which the Trumbull county children's home has been in existence, Niles, a city in that county, has furnished 317 of the 684 children admitted from the entire county.

During the five years Niles was dry, five children per year on an average were admitted to the home from Niles. In the years when Niles has been wet there has been an average of 16 children admitted from that town each year.

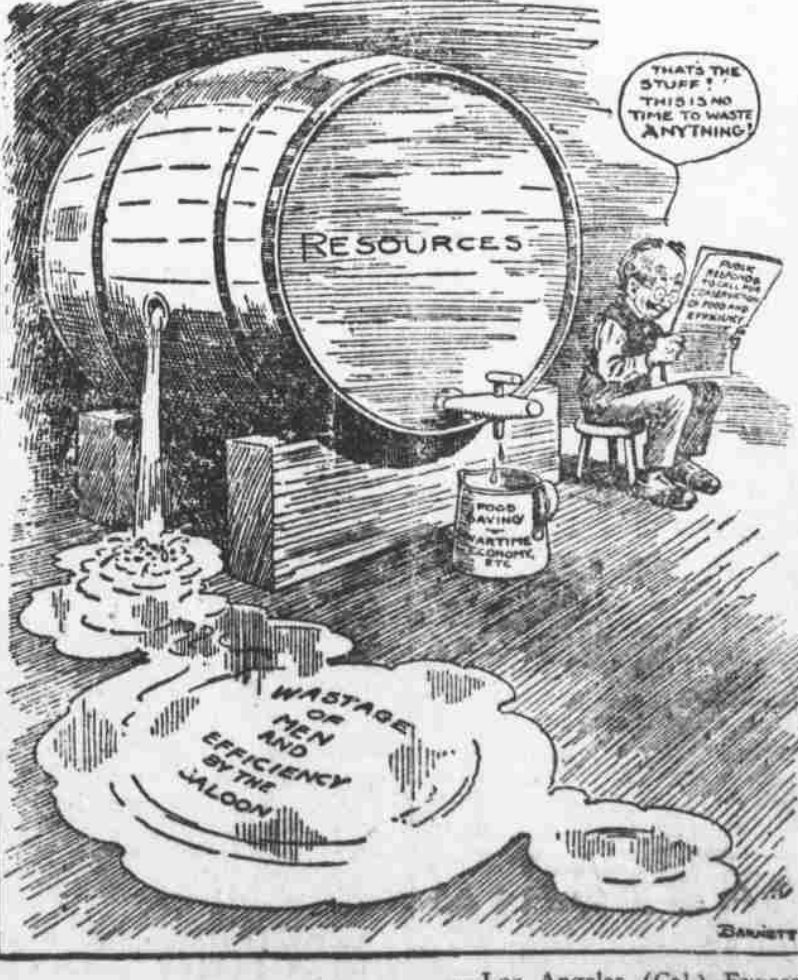
During the last two years Niles has

furnished the home with 50 children. Not one was an orphan. In almost every case drink had caused the parents to separate or to be unable or unwilling to support their children.

### Beer Sales Slump.

Washington, D. C.—Evidently Americans are not drinking so much beer these war times. According to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, the number of barrels of beer sold the first quarter of this fiscal year is fewer by 2,708,627 than were sold in the corresponding period last year. The slump shows that the people are exercising good sense by letting alone that which is injurious and which does not do anybody any good.

### SAVING AT THE SPIGOT AND WASTING AT THE BUNG.



—Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.